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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.—The fine first-class Teak Frigate built passenger ship STAR OF INDIA, 1,200 Tons, for 14 years, HENRY MORRIS, Commander, late of the *Earl Balcarras*, has first-rate accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to REMINGTON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 22ND OF MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's celebrated Ship MINERVA, 829 Tons, W. H. MERRYMAN, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain MERRYMAN on Board.

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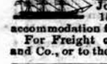

THE Fine British-built Clipper Ship LORELIA, A 1 for 18 years, HENRY JOSLIN, Commander. To Sail about the 15th of April. This ship has superior accommodation for First or Second Class Passengers.

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FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

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Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY the 14th March, at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Tuesday the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 11th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th March 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch the steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE to Kurrachee, on the 14th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

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FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 25th March, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply, &c. as above.
12th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MASTOR, to Cochin, touching at the usual Intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
" " the 19th April.
" " the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
12th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MONTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 15th March, at 4 P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 18th March 1862.

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From foot of Biddle Stairs.	Point View Summer.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.	Ship *Canada* at Sea.
	Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

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Lunar Island from Goat Island.	Below Table Rock.
From Point View.	Table Rock and Falls.
From Tarupin Tower.	Horse Shoe Falls.
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Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

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The Transfer books at this Agency will be closed from 13th to 19th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HARRY JOHN, Agent.
Bombay, 12th March 1862.

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F. BURY.
Manager.

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THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, the 13th March, the last Select Representation that will be given specially for Native Ladies. To commence at half-past 8. Doors open ½ an hour previous.

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Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

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*** Subscribers names received at the Office of the Bombay Gazette.*

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SOLID Mahogany square Semi Grand Piano Fortes, 6¾ Octaves, Patent Repeater action, Transverse strings, Raised Top, Fret Work, Carved Legs, Metal Pin Block, Double Bars, in every way suited to the Indian climate and country.

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BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
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28th Feb. 1862.

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Hummum Street, Fort.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers, Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.

TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down by experienced Plumbers at the following rates, which include two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100 feet—

½	inch, per foot	As.	14
¾	" "	Rs.	1 0 as.
1	" "	"	1 2 "
1½	" "	"	1 6 "

For lengths of over 100 feet—

½	inch, per foot	As.	12
¾	" "	"	14
1	" "	Rs.	1 0 as.
1½	" "	"	1 4 "

Specimens of the Pipe and Cocks may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.
Chinchpoogly.

MESS AND DOMESTIC STORES.

DWYER & Co., Mess and General Agents, Forbes Street, Bombay, beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Civil and Military Services, and the Public generally, to their stock of

FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, *Received ex "Cleadon,"*

comprising every necessary article for the Mess, and Family Table.

Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,

of the choicest and most approved brands—

Imported from China expressly for Constituents.

Finest Flowery Peko, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.

**** Price Lists supplied on application.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

No. XVII, FOR MARCH 1862,
Will appear Tomorrow.

CONTENTS.

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Dry Leaves:—Causes which have generally retarded Progress in India.
Pen-and-Ink Pictures of Passing People.—No. VII. "The Homeward Bound."
A Storm.
Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare.—No. III. King Lear.
Reminiscenses of Poets and their Songs.—No. V. William Wordsworth.
Lines upon seeing a torn volume of Hamilton upon a poor Poet's table.
The Corpora Quadrigemina. Chapters VII. to IX.
William Delafield Arnold, a Director of Public Instruction in the Punjaub. Chapter. I
Chikulda and the Fort of Gawalghur.
On the Way Home. Letter No. II.
A Bird's-Eye View of the American Struggle.—Chapter IV.
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Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 20.
Single Nos. Rs. 2 each.

**** All Back Nos. in print, and available either in loose sets or bound in vols.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binocular Glass,

WHICH is justly esteemed the most perfect BINOCULAR that has been produced. Each sight-glass consists of *Three Lenses*, and each object-glass of *Three Lenses also*; consequently, there are *Twelve Lenses* contained in each BINOCULAR, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Russian Leather. The Focus is regulated by a screw adjustment, and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each BINOCULAR is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

Price for Cash only Rs. eighty (80.)

THE EMPEROR'S RECONNOITRING BINOCULAR GLASS received its name from the following circumstances:—

On the late occasion of a grand review, held near Paris, of upwards of 60,000 French Troops, Monsieur Bardou, a Celebrated Optician, presented the Emperor Napoleon III. with what he (Monsieur Bardou) deemed to be a "perfect Binocular." It was used by the Emperor during the review, and as a proof of the approval it met with, the Emperor ordered a very large number to be manufactured, and each Field Officer to be presented with one.

THE EMPEROR'S RECONNOITRING BINOCULARS imported by HERBERT & Co., are Manufactured by Monsieur Bardou, and are, in every feature, exactly similar to those furnished to the Emperor and his Field Officers.

HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ANY person having any claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Brigadier H. STILES, Commanding at Neemuch, is requested to communicate the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of March 1862, after which date no claims will be entertained.

W. M. LECKIE, Major,
President of Court of Adjustment.
Camp Neemuch, 1st March 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of DUBASHES carried on by EDULJEE SORABJEE, SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE, and SORABJEE EDULJEE, under the name and style of EDULJEE SORABJEE DUBASH and Co. from the 7th day of May 1857 has been dissolved on the 30th day of April 1861, and from that day the business of the said firm has been carried on by SORABJEE EDULJEE alone on his own account. I the undermentioned partner, thereon have no connection whatever with that party from the said date. Persons having any intercourse with the said SORABJEE EDULJEE are hereby warned, that the business carried on by him, has no connection with me, and whoever will deal with him in any way, they will do so at their own risk.

SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.
Bombay, 7th March 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.'s Cotton Screw.

Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March to 31st May.—At Matheran. A small but comfortably well-furnished Bungalow "Hill Cottage" situated at Matheran, almost upon the Bottle point and commanding an excellent view of Luesia point, of the plains of Choak point and a splendid view of the Bazar. Rent Moderate.—Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House, Commission and General Agents, &c.
No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

TO LET.

A SMALL HOUSE in Forbes Street. Two rooms, Cook room and Godown. Apply to ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers.
Medow Street.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

**** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.
Church Gate Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Recent addition of Instruments and Sundries.

PALMER'S PORTABLE CALL SIGNALS.

This new invention consists of a pressure head, tubing and whistle call, and is constructed for various purposes and situations.

		Rs.	a.
SIGNAL CALL for the Table, ornamental foot, and covered with silk		4	0
DITTO for the Carriage		12	0
DITTO for Walls or Doors		8	0
DITTO with 9 feet of covered tubing		10	0
DITTO 12 feet do		12	0
Lengths of spare tubing each 33 feet, blue or green, at per foot		1	8

LETTER CAGES.

Japanned Tin Letter Cages for office or home use, 2 Divisions marked Post and Delivery .....
DITTO 3 Divisions, Post, Delivery, and Memoranda .....

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 13th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

The business for the Mail closed without any alteration in rates.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight....	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do....	2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do....	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 212½ per $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	88¾
,, Loan 1842-43	88¾
,, Loan 1854-55	88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£3 2s. 6d.	
,, (Seeds) .....£2 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton).....£2 15s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds).....£2 15s. 0d.	
To China.....no offers.	
To Clyde.....no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (MARCH 12th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 230 to 232
New Dhollera, ,, ...	,, 215 to 216
New Oomrawuttee ,, ...	,, 208 to 210
Old Oomptа, ,, ...	,, 182 to 184
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,, 249 to 250
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 204 to 206
New Varavul	,, 195 to 196
Khandeish	,, 198 to 202
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach (and Surat (April and May)	,, 224 to 225
Dhollerah ..... (Do.)	,, 202 to 203
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	,, None.
Varavole ..... (Do.)	,, 185 to 187
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,, 258 to 260
Mangrole	,, 287 to 288
Foraichee	,, 288 to 289
Compta	,, 195 to 196
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550 to 1560.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-8 to 6-10	
Gingelly mixed (Black ,, 24 to 25	
and White) ,, 33 to 34	

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, March* 1.)

We have not much change to notice in our Oil Market and we give the quotation as Rs. 93 for immediate and Rs. 92 for forward delivery. The tendency is downward; no transactions are reported, and should buyers keep out of the Market, we may look for a still further decline next week.

The Export to Europe to date is 2158 Tons against 4148 same time last year.

COIR YARN.—Small parcels continue to be brought forward, at previous quotations ranging from Rupees 36 @ Rs. 45 according to quality.

FREIGHTS.—Are quite nominal. There is no tonnage for Oil available in harbour, Measurement is quoted @ 80/. The *Westminster* sails today direct for London, leaving only the *Snowdrop* loading. The *Lowick* having gone to Tellicherry.

Our advices from Tinnevelly are to 22nd instant. No material alteration had taken place in the Cotton Market, quotations were entirely nominal. Rs. 107 was demanded for old crop with immediate delivery, and Rs. 95 for the new, deliverable in four months. At these rates nothing had been done in old Cotton, but about 600 Candies of the new crop had been taken @ Rs. 95, and it was supposed that, there were other orders in the market at the same rate.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight .....Rs. 1 2 0 per cent.	
3 days' sight ... ,, 1 4 0 ,,	
16 days' sight ... ,, 1 10 0 ,,	
Madras, sight ..... ,, 0 12 0 ,,	
3 days' sight ... ,, 0 14 0 ,,	
16 days' sight ... ,, 1 4 0 ,,	
Colombo, sight..... } Nominal.	
3 days' sight }	
16 days' sight }	

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, Feb.* 15.)

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

Another movement in the cotton market is co-operating with a still diminishing production of yarns and cloths to give a somewhat further upward bias to their prices.

The prices required for 32's to 40's weft and twist ops are about ¼d. per lb. higher than those of last Tuesday; but very little business is going on. In water twist (warps and bundles), and in mule bundles up to 40's inclusive, the turn is about ¼d. against buyers. The continental merchants, however, proceed cautiously, executing small orders; and only here and there a speculator ventures to take a moderate quantity. Some of the Eastern houses are making offers. From 50's to 70's there is a dulness reported by most sellers, with a barely sustained steadiness in prices; but other sellers find rather more inquiry. The two sets buy for different home markets. It is considered probable that the spinners of 50's to about 80's will soon have no choice but "short time;" and, no doubt, it is in anticipation of that measure that some have raised their quotations. There continues to be some business doing in 40's twofolds, which are again slightly higher in price. In very fine double and single yarns there is no amendment.

In the cloth market there is rather more business of a general kind for printing, bleaching, dyeing, and selling in the grey state; but it all amounts to very little, and it is difficult to obtain an additional 1¼d. per piece—upon many articles this is out of the question. Eastern cloths are unfavourably affected by telegraphic despatches stating that, at Calcutta, January 25, there was nothing doing in imports, and that piece goods were still drooping in price, but yarns were without change. At Bombay, January 27, 5lb shirtings were a trifle dearer, and 6lb were inclining that way, both weights having been more depressed than heavier articles; but upon 7lb and 8¼lb there was a fall of 1¼d. to 3d. per piece. Merchants in this town are inclined to think that news of the settlement of the Trent affair must have reached Bombay, for a rise in cotton had suddenly taken place; but if so, how is it that imports were not affected in the same way? There is small encouragement to send shipments hence, seeing that 8¼lb shirtings, which are worth here, to-day, 10¾d. bring only a net 8s. 6d. into the merchant's pocket, according to these advices.

In our last report we gave a table (furnished by an Eastern merchant) showing the exports of cloth to India and China in January, 1862 to be double what they were in January 1861. We hear that statement spoken of as improbable. We beg, however, to refer our readers to the following letter on the subject from a leading Calcutta merchant:—

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

SIR,—I was told you had doubled the packages of grey goods, as I informed you this morning; but on referring to your statement in the *Guardian*, I find you have put together the packages of grey and white goods and called them all grey. In the total number of packages you may be correct, but they much exceed any statement I have seen both as regards 1862 and 61.—I am, yours truly,

A MERCHANT.'

In reference to Calcutta and Bombay, we find the table confirmed by Mr. Mendel's circular, if we rightly construe his figures: but not as regards China.

The samples of West African cotton shown on 'Change to-day by Messrs. W. H. Fisher and Co. were examined with great interest by numerous spinners. The staple is short but strong, and both colour and cleaning are good. These cottons are from Abbanee, Yoruba, and Balantes or Benefores, where they grow profusely from native seeds, and where there is abundance of labour to prepare the staple.

An inspection of any of the last circulars from Liverpool shows that the quantity of American cotton taken for consumption, from January 1 to February 7, was four and one third times as great in 1861 as in 1862; while the quantity of Surat taken in the same length of time, in 1862, is fivefold that of 1861.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

There has been an improved demand for cotton this week: and, though the market has been fairly supplied, yet prices for useful sorts are the turn higher. Our quotations for American show this change. In Sea Islands a fair business has been done, at full previous rates. For Egyptians there has been a good demand, and, owing to the recent import, some irregularity in prices; but we can hardly make any change. The prices paid in Brazils show no decided change. The more extended use of Surats has directed attention to them, and a large business has been done; and though the market is freely supplied, prices are partially ⅛d. higher. 5,950 American, 1,150 Egyptian, and 9,750 Surat, are reported on speculation; and 560 American, 110 Egyptian, 8,740 Surat, and 320 Madras, for exports. Today, the market opens with a good demand; and the sales will probably be 15,000 bales, at full current rates. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 53,520 bales, viz:—

Bales.	Description.	d.	d.	
470	Sea Islands.....	22½	to 40	per lb.
—	Stained	—	to —	,,
3780	Mobred Georgia	10½	to 13½	,,
2380	Mobile	10	to 13½	,,
9350	New Orleans	9½	to 15	,,
380	Pernam	12½	to 13½	,,
370	Bahia	12½	to 12½	,,
1050	Maranham	12½	to 13½	,,
3970	Egyptian.....	9½	to 21	,,
90	Smyrna	9	to 10¼	,,
—	Common West India.....	—	to —	,,
10	African	9	to —	,,
30030	Surat	4½	to 11	,,
1640	Madras	7½	to 9	,,

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 14, 1862.	Feb. 14, 1861.
American	194480	558340
Pernambuco	14100	5680
Bahia	19380	1080
Maranham	2350	5860
Egyptian	17420	27260
Common West India	1400	1500
Surat, &c.....	275820	126760
Total...	524940	726480
		524940

Decrease of stock as compared with last year. 201540

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO FEB. 14, 1862 AND 1861.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1862.....	155450	153390	48740
1861.....	262550	84680	23506

The imports during the week consist of 398 bales American, 140 from Brazil, 3,501 from Egypt, 253 from the West Indies, and 1,801 from Bombay: total, 6,093 bales,

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND FOR SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling...10	to	12¼	5	to 6⅜
Fair to good fair	13⅛	to	13¾	7⅛ to 7⅜
Good to fine	13⅜	to	14	7⅜ to 8
New Orleans—ord. to middling....10½	to	12¼	5	to 7¼
Fair to good fair	14¼	to	14¾	7⅜ to 8
Good	14⅜	to	15	8⅛ to 8¼
Choice marks	—	to	—	8⅜ to 9¼
Mobile—ordinary to middling ...10	to	12⅜	5	to 6⅝
Fair to good	13⅛	to	13¾	7⅛ to 7¾
Good to fine	14	to	14⅜	8 to 8¼
American inferior	9¼	to	10½	4½ to 5¼

BULLION.

LONDON, *February* 14*th*, 1862.

Since the date of the last Circular the Market has been very quiet, and prices have, in some instances, given way.

The Arrivals have been small, including the *Arabia*, from New York, with £51,000; the *Saxonia*, from New York, with £44,500; the *Ethiopia*, from the West Coast of Africa, with £8,000; the *Atrato*, from the West India, with £123,600; and a moderate amount of Silver and Russian Gold from the Continent.

The Exports comprise the *Delta* to Bombay, with £289,335, of which £44,300 Gold, and the rest Silver; the *Tyne* to the Brazils, with £11,382 Gold. There have also been shipments of Gold to the Continent, to the extent of £150, 000.

There has been no Gold sold to the Bank, at the same time the withdrawals have not exceeded £81,000; there is only a moderate demand for the Continent.

The Silver Market has been dull, and the price of Bar has slightly declined, a good demand is, however, anticipated for the next Bombay steamer. The Calcutta and China steamer of the 20th is not expected to take a very large amount.

Mexican Dollars are scarce, but prices remain unchanged.

Indian Government Securities are rather flatter. We quote—

4 per Cents.	—
5 ,,	101¼—101⅜
5½ ,,	106⅜—107¼

Exchange on India is unchanged, although at one time the rates on Bombay became rather firmer:—

Bombay Bank Bills, 60 days' sight,	2/0¼-2/0⅜
Calcutta ,, ,,	2/0.
Madras ,, ,,	1/11⅞.

The following Gold Ships from Australia are now at sea:—

"Indemnity"	with	.....£ 50,000
"Clutha"	,,	.....£ 91,000
"Monarch"	,,	.....£170,000
"Lightning"	,,	.....£ 96,000
"Kooria Mooria"	,,	.....£ 48,000
"Scottish Chief"	,,	.....£ 18,000
"Netherby"	,,	.....£ 22,000
"Southampton"	,,	.....£199,500
"Queen of Nations"	,,	.....£133,000
"Marian Moore"	,,	.....£ 33,000
"Result"	,,	.....£158,000

GOLD.	
Bar Gold.....	77/9-9½
Do. refinable	77/11-78/
American Gold Coin	76/3½
French do.	—
S. Amer. Doubloons	75/0-75/6.
Spanish do.	76/6
Brazilian New Gold Coin	—
SILVER.	
Fine or Cake Silver	5/6½
Bar Silver	5/11⅝
Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb	—
Five Franc Pieces	—
Mexican Dollars.....	5/0½
Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus.	5/7⅛
Do. do. Ferdinand...	—
Crusades	—

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 3 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Ditto	3	ditto .....1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto .....1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto .....1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	.....1s. 11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 26th January 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers.—{ The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0¾d.	per Rupee.
4	Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
3	Do. ..... at 2s.	0d.	,,
2	Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
1	Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
On demand ..... at 1s.		11¾d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	
,, 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	
,, 3 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.	
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
,, 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
On Scotland			
On Ireland			
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to the Depositors half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and othgr Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment at the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 7th March 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,	
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	,,	
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,	
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,	
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,	
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,	
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Upward, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	,,	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, an Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; and also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.	
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.	
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
,, on demand				
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
On Ireland do.				
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties wishing to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same, they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 12	Joddo (s).....	Browne	Suez 28 Feb.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Mar. 12	Salsette (s)	Burne	Aden & Suez.

Port Clearances.

The ship *Crescent*, W. Garrett, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *North*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Hamoody*, for Aden and Joods.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Aden & Suez.

P. and O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*.—1,092 boxes Specie, 15 packages Cotton Seed, 2 boxes Ivory, 3 boxes Books, 1 parcel Corals, 1 box Saffron, 1 chest Silk, 112 packages Stores, 261 packages Sundries.

From Galle.

Istapa.—Cargo Ballasts.

From Calcutta.

Granada.—3,454 bags Sugar, 3,932 bags Rice, 1,099 bales Gunnies, 189 bales Jute, 149 packages Cardamoms, 15 bags Long Pepper, 6 cases Nutmegs, 2 cases Mace, 27 bundles Twine, 13 cases Indigo, 50 cases Camphor, 19 cases Shel Lac, 21 bales Koosky, 10 cases Brassware.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, 12th March 1862.

For London.

Lobelia.—500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Minerva.—259 bales Coir Yarn, 582½ cwt., Mooljee Jeatha.

Seafield.—1 case Saddlery, M. Rogers and Co.

Cheadon.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund.

For Liverpool.

Red Jacket.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Meggjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Duke of Wellington.—43 bales Cotton 150½ cwt., Manock Pandoorung.

Feronia.—43 bales Wool, 122¼ cw.,, Finlay Scott and Co.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 6 half bales Cotton, 10¾ cwt., Tarrachund Sobhagchund.

Gertrude.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Damoder Prajjee.

North.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Clara Wheeler.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Glendower.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Jamretjee and Sons; 32 bales Wool, 96 cwt.; 5½ bales Cotton, 19½ cwt., Canjer Bhimjee.

Sebastopol.—60 bale Cotton, 210 cwt., Doongersy Gangjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nuthoo Saljee.

Bencoolen.—300 bundles Country Gall, 150 cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee.

Tudor.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Golam Hosen Teza.

Queen of the Seas.—100 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Dyaldass Buchamull.

Black Eagle.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Damjee Gocul; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Muthooradass Vasunjee.

Beckworth.—860 bundles Gall, 430 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsey and Co.; 500 bundles 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Northern Bride.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Mirchand Roopchund.

Jamaica Curserjee.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Morarjee Curson; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Richard Cobden.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu*.—4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Dewjee; 40 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 25½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosey; 6 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toolsidass Sakerchund; 14½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Pubany; 16½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Calooram Hurmundroy; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibhoy; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sitaram; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pestonjee Byramjee Cola; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Maneckjee Nusserwanjee; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohmud Osman; 14 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Rawagur Coovergur; 54 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Moteelall; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Samarmull Sobhagmull; 1 box Silver Coins, Jairan Fazul and Co.; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Emeu*.—1 box Suadries, Chandabhoy Allybhoy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu*.—4 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosey.

For Foochow.

Steamer *Emeu*.—12 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Casum

lington, W. A. Sanderson, Miss Hazelwood, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Crankshaw, Mr. De Souza, Mr. Portagallo.

From Marseilles to Singapore via Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Haakman, infant, child and nurse, Mr. H. R. Dach.

From Malta to Bombay—Rev. T. F. Trench.

Heads of Intelligence.

Some advances have been made on both sides in the American war; the Federalist expedition under General Burnside is on the way to its final destination, and the Confederate General Beauregard has been transferred to Kentucky. The army of the Potomac under M'Clellan is still motionless.

The Italian government has in vain endeavoured to repress the popular manifestations, demanding Rome as the national capital, which have been made in all the principal towns. At Naples several priests have taken part in them.

Austria, Bavaria, and other German States, have protested against the policy adopted by Prussia in reference to Federal reform. The Prussian government has replied by condemning the protest as unjustifiable, and declaring the proposed reform to be impracticable.

The churches of Warsaw have been reopened by the new Archbishop.

Her Majesty has conferred the Civil Division of the Second Class of the Order of the Bath on John Peter Grant, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr. John Paxton Norman, Home Circuit, has been appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

Sir Charles Wood has stated in Parliament that the distribution of the Kirwee prize-money has not yet been determined upon.

The Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards has been given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; that of the Fusilier Guards to Sir Alexander Woodford; and the Colonelcy-in-chief of the Rifle Brigade to Lord Seaton.

A motion calling for the immediate recognition of Italy has been brought forward in the Prussian Representative Chamber. It is reported to be the intention of the Prussian government to recognise the kingdom of Italy.

Colonel Sykes has given notice of a motion in reference to our relations with China.

The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill to facilitate the transfer of land.

The Revised Code of the Committee of Privy Council on Education has been brought under the consideration of both Houses of Parliament, with essential modifications of the original Minute.

The Prince of Wales has visited Munich and Vienna on his way to the East.

The negotiations for the French loan of £4,000,000 have suddenly terminated.

The Swiss Federal government still maintaining that the Swiss frontier has been violated by French troops in the Valley of Dappees, has formally protested against the contrary decision of the French Minister.

Prince Napoleon has endeavoured without success to obtain insertion in the Address on the Emperor's Speech of a paragraph censuring the present attitude of the Papal government.

Mr. Bramley Moore, Conservative, has been elected for Lincoln by a majority of 25 over Mr. Palmer, Liberal; and Mr. Chapman, Conservative, for Grimsby, by a majority of 12 over Mr. Heneage, Liberal; Mr. P. A. Taylor had been returned unopposed for Leicester.

Dr. Goodford, Head Master of Eton, has been elected Provost of the College.

M. Mon, Spanish ambassador at Paris, has accepted the office of President of the Lower Chamber, vacant by the death of Martinez de la Rosa.

Several persons have been killed or injured, by a fall of houses at Hackney; and a similar calamity has occurred in the Waterloo-road.

The Turkish government is negotiating a foreign loan.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

A treaty of commerce has been signed between Russia and Turkey.

The court-martial on Captain Robertson's case is not yet concluded.

The Albert Memorial Fund amounts to £33,000. The total subscribed to the Hartley Colliery Fund amounts to £50,000.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army : George Lamp, Esq., Physician-General, Retired List, Bengal Army; James Colquhoun, Esq., M.D., Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: Sir T. J. Platt; Admiral Thomas Dick.

East India and Colonial.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of John Peter Grant, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. John Paxton Norman (of the Home Circuit), as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal, at Calcutta. Mr. Norman is the author of a work on the "Copyright of Designs," and a "Treatise on the Law of Letters Patent;" he is also one of the authors of "Hurlstone and Norman's Reports of the Court of Exchequer.

Arrivals Reported.

Colonel E. Apthorp.....	Bombay	Retired.
Brevet Major C. R. Baugh.....	„	9th N. I.
Second Captain G. Twiss	„	Artillery.
Lieut.-Colonel W. Strange.....	„	Retired.
Captain C. A. C. Hawkins	„	Staff Corps.
Surgeon-Major F. Manisty.....	„	

Extension of Leave Granted.

Colonel R. H. Younghusband..	Bombay	20th N. I. 5 mo.
Capt. J. L. Evans.....	„	16th „ 3 „
Capt. E. Maude.....	„	4th „ 6 „
Second Capt. D. Thomson.....	„	Engineers 5 „

Permitted to Return to Duty.

Capt. R. E. F. Cotgrave	Bombay	Engineers.
Lieut. C. H. Coghlan.....	„	3rd Europeans.
Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton	„	Staff Corps.
Capt. T. H. Rees.....	„	16th N. I.
Capt. J. F. Robertson	„	28th „

COMMERCIAL.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0¼d.; 30 days' 2s. 0¼d. Madras, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 102; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 107½.

Indian Five per Cents., 106¾.

Consols for Money, 92⅞; 93 Ditto, Account (March 6), 92¾, 93.

Bank of England rate stands at 2½ per cent.

The Bank of France rate 4 per cent.

Money market again easy.

English funds inactive, but Indian Securities continue in good demand.

Produce Markets generally firm, and in some cases prices higher. *East India Cotton* in better request at higher rates. *Tea* higher for shipping Congou. *Silk* fully maintains the late improvement. *Indigo* sales close with more spirit. *Sugar* very quiet and 6d. per cwt. lower. *Rice* inactive. *Saltpetre* steady. *Jute* dull and lower. *Dyestuffs* generally maintained. *Shellac* has further advanced.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 75s. to 79s. 6d.; good middling, 80s. to 84s.; fine middling, 85s. to 89s. per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed dull at 57s. 6d. to 59s. for Calcutta; *Rapeseed* very firm at 70s. to 71s. for Guzerat, and 65s. for Calcutta.

Cocoa-nut Oil has advanced to £49 to £49 10s. for Ceylon and £50 to £50 10s. for Cochin, the market closes quiet.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling Orleans, 13d.; fair Broach, 9½d.; fair Dhollera, 8¾d. per lb. Market closes very firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7 lbs., 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10½d. per piece; 8½lbs. 10s. 9d. to 11s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 4s. Mule Twist, No. 40, good seconds, 14¾d. per lb. Market firm and prices hardening.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals from Bombay.

Date	Ships.	Commanders.	At.
Feb. 1	Telegram	Sargent	Gravesend.
1	Henry Reid	Matheson	Liverpool.
2	Bombay	McLeod	Gravesend.
3	Theresa	Kennedy	Do.

Departure for Bombay.

Date	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
Feb. 6	John Temperley	Liddle	Gravesend.
	Preston		Holyhead.
10	James Pilkington	Griffiths	Liverpool.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

London, *18th February* 1862.

The events of the past fortnight, foreign and domestic, have been of a quiet, unexciting character, and the home topic of most absorbing interest, has been the opening of Parliament on the 6th instant.

Little was expected in the way of announcement in the Queen's speech, and expectation in this respect was fulfilled to the letter. Little was hoped for in the shape of legislative changes, and the modest promise made under this head does not belie the general expectation. The quiet, unpretending character of the opening ceremony on the present occasion, contrasted strikingly with what has been seen on other occasions, but the very absence of every thing in the shape of pomp or show, only brought the more vividly to remembrance the sad cause of it all.

Addresses of Condolence had gone up to the Queen from every corporate and public body throughout the length and breadth of the land on the sad loss which for the time she must feel as irreparable, and which the nation mourned as one man, and there only remained what may be termed the culmination of the whole by the national legislature expressing in its own way how it shared in the general sorrow. And certainly neither house of Parliament was wanting to the occasion, though the palm of oratory was carried off by the Upper House. Nothing that was new about the Prince could be expected after so much speaking and writing for nearly six weeks beforehand. And yet if nothing absolutely new was said, nothing had been said more gracefully or feelingly before. Lord Dufferin's speech was on the whole too ornate and elaborate but it was touchingly if somewhat monotonously delivered, and the passage referring to the Queen quoted from the Laureate's simple and beautiful dedication to the memory of the Prince told with great effect. Lord Shelburne was simpler, less studied but not less effective, though at the opening of his speech he abruptly came to a stand still; he soon recovered himself, and in his unpretending but effective address gave evidence of a capacity and readiness that may on some future occasion be shown to advantage in the public service, and must have been gratifying to the venerable nobleman his father (the Marquis of Lansdowne), who sat immediately below him on the front Ministerial bench. Lord Derby was never seen to more advantage; he spoke with a feeling and pathos that thrilled through the House, and in some parts of his speech he was so affected as hardly to be able to proceed. Lord Granville and Lord Russell were equally impresive in their own peculiar way, and Lord Russell contrived to say even something new, when he informed the House of an opinion of Prince Albert as to the Constitutional position of the Sovereign, which was novel, true and important.

Nothing could have been more frank than the manner in which the Opposition in both houses endorsed and approved of the policy and the conduct of the Government in the American difficulty. But the manner of the leaders was very different, though the burden of their song seemed the same. It is almost impossible for Mr. D'Israeli to be candid and straightforward, and accordingly the somewhat sneaking manner in which he tried to make a case for the Federal Government, in face of all the facts of the case, was such a blunder as no public man of note could have committed except Mr. D'Israeli.

The voting of the supplementary Naval and Military estimates for the expenses incurred in sending the troops to Canada, afforded last night a further discussion on this subject, but the hero of the occasion was Mr. Bright not Mr. D'Israeli. Mr. Bright had the courage to condemn the conduct of the Government for the preparations made on the chances of an unfavorable issue to our demands, bringing out distinctly how entirely he only represents, whether in the house or the country, the opinions of Mr. Bright himself. The reply of Lord Palmerston was excellent. The impartial and succinct narrative he gave of the doings in the United States after the act of Captain Wilkes had become known, must have made it pretty clear to every one, but Mr. Bright, (and he would have some difficulty in answering it) that the warlike preparations which followed up our demand for reparation were the main cause of our obtaining it.

The one promise made in the speech of the Commissioners on the opening of Parliament, a Bill for simplifying the transfer of Land was introduced by the Lord Chancellor last night, in the Lords to an almost empty house! Whether Lord Westbury is to be more successful than his predecessors with this long-talked of reform remains to be seen. Lord St. Leonards approved, but Lords Cranworth and Chelmsford expressed their doubts. The rest of our hereditary legislators took time to consider.

Though Government is strong in the confidence and approval of their policy hitherto by the general voice of the country, there is no denying that their position in Parliament is considerably weaker. They have lost four seats in elections since the beginning of the year, and notwithstanding the fair professions at the opening of the session, the leader of the opposition in the Commons at all events is not likely to let slip any opportunity that may offer for upsetting our present rulers. He would fain make capital of the education question, but here he will hardly be able to carry the strength of his party with him.

If the Ministry should happen on any occasion to be outvoted, there cannot be a doubt there would be a dissolution, and with so ugly an alternative, it is to be hoped Mr. D'Israeli will assume the virtue of prudence for this season at all events, when any change in the executive seems so undesirable and is to be deprecated indeed on many grounds.

We have American news to the 6th instant from New York by the *Europa*, but no events of importance in the conduct of the war on either side are recorded. The success of the Federal Government in Kentucky seems complete, but otherwise things remain much as before, though some measure of a forward and aggressive character must be taken ere long.

Mr. Seward as the organ of his Government has shown well in the matter of permitting portions of the Troops sent to Canada being forwarded to their destination through United States territory. We cannot help thinking that serious as the *Trent* affair appeared at one time, now that it is set at rest, better feeling is likely for the future to prevail between both countries. The Americans have found that we shall not put up with insults or lawless outrage, and on the other hand, they are now beginning to see that we have not the slightest desire to interfere in their affairs, that the feeling of England is entirely adverse to the breaking of the blockade, and that however we may regret the continuance of a war we cannot consider as other than unnatural, we are entirely of one mind as to their being allowed to settle this miserable business amongst themselves.

The *blockade* at Southampton came to an end on the 4th instant, by the *Nashville* managing to give notice first and so having clear twenty hours start of the *Tuscarora*. The latter vessel did not leave for forty-eight hours afterwards as it happened. She found she had no chance of catching the *Nashville* with the start she had got, and so she took her time. The last accounts of the *Tuscarora* are, that she has turned up at Gibraltar, where she now blockades the *Sumter*, the latter vessel being detained for want of coal, and money to pay for it!

The mystery about that ornament of the legal profession, Mr. Edwin James, Q. C.! has at length been pretty well cleared up, and the revelations about him, as detailed in the Law Magazine, in an article supposed to have the authority of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, are even more astounding in their character than rumour had given tongue to, but you will have full details in the newspapers by the present mail, and comment is superfluous.

Our Money Market was a good deal excited and disarranged by a loan that was being negotiated in a rather underhand way on behalf of the French Government; when the matter got wind, it was disavowed and withdrawn: but only to turn up in another form. It is now said to have been undertaken by the Messrs. Rothschild, and will be arranged by the aid of their corresponding firms abroad privately and amongst themselves.

Every branch of trade and manufacture continues in a stagnant condition, there is no speculation of any kind going on and money abounds at two per cent.

The subject of the Great Exhibition now begins to occupy general attention. The building has been formally handed over to the Commissioners by the Contractors, but much remains to be completed, and it will be sharp work to open in anything like order by the 1st of May, though those who know best, say all will be completed. It is supposed on all hands it will turn out a grand affair and eclipse in every way (except as regards the unique and original character of the building) the Exhibition of 1851.

The fund for a memorial to Prince Albert proceeds at a rapid rate, upwards of £35,000 have been already subscribed, and subscriptions come in daily. Nothing, as to the character of the memorial, is yet decided on.

The Prince of Wales after having completed the purchase of a property in Norfolk, mainly it is said for shooting purposes, at a cost of some £200,000, has started on his tour to the East, he was last heard of here at Vienna, and embarks at Trieste for Egypt. Dr. Stanley, who will accompany the Prince, has proceeded to Egypt, and will be the guide of the Prince through Egypt and Palestine, and certainly he could not be in better hands, or have a more suitable companion in a tour of a character so interesting.

A good deal of interest has been excited here by the publication in Italy of sundry letters of Count Cavour referring to the discussion on Italian affairs during the sittings of the Peace Congress at Paris in 1856. The letters are curious, and full of interest, but what has mainly attracted attention here is the views attributed to Lord Clarendon, and the British Ministry of that day on the Italian question. If the letters were to be interpreted literally, the charges against our Ministers in general and Lord Clarendon in particular, that could be founded on them would be of a very grave character, inasmuch as they imply that the British Government was ready to side with Piedmont as against Austria and even to go to war, in support of the Italian cause! The absurdity of the sentiments attributed to Lord Clarendon was too obvious to cause any notice to be taken of the subject, nevertheless Lord Clarendon himself has thought it necessary to refer to the matter. He did so in his place in the House of Lords last night, and the explanation he gave will be satisfactory to every impartially minded person, though one of the conservative organs tried to make a little capital out of the affair a few days ago.

It is said that Lord Dufferin was offered and *refused* the Governorship of Bombay. If it be true that the appointment was offered, it argues small discretion on the part of the Government that made the offer, and is of a piece with the appointment of Lord Monck to Canada.

Lord Elgin is on his way to assume the office of Viceroy of India, and will in all probability arrive in India by the present Mail.

THE LATEST NEWS.

(From the Globe, Feb. 18.)

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

Paris, *Feb.* 18.

The debate on the Address will commence in the Senate on Thursday next.

Lisbon, *Feb.* 17 (*Evening.*)

In the Upper House to-day the proposition to re-establish the censorship of books and other publications was rejected by 36 against 34 votes.

Madrid. *Feb.* 17.

Senor Mon is expected to arrive in Madrid this evening.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, *Monday Evening.*

The value of journalism as an engine of Government is signally recognised by the efforts of authority to obtain publicity for articles, recommendatory of M. Fould's conversion scheme, originally printed in the *Constitutionnel* for reproduction by provincial papers, those in *L'Opinion Nationale* being still more effective from the presumed independence of that organ. Luckily the measure is intrinsically sound, for were it even otherwise, no "Drapier's Letter" would be forthcoming to guard the public pocket, nor intrepid Dean to denounce deception. *Le Siécle* has a character to uphold for sturdy championship of popular interests, but overshoots the mark by empty declamation against the salt and sugar taxes, quoting the *paroles d'un croyant* of Lamennais, as if that were a financial text book. Confidence in the experienced minister is generally felt, and legislative dissension is likely to confirm the feeling.

A debate in the Belgian Chamber illustrates the thrift of that representative body. A small grant of 30,000fr. was proposed for the encouragement of blood horses and the promotion of a racing breed; whereon a perfect tumult of dissent broke out on Saturday. M. de Smedt led the economists by scouting the Turf as unsuited to patches of land, mostly under spade husbandry, constituting the area of Flandres and Brabant, as if some Baron Nathan sought to dance there among eggs to the tune of

Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.

Deputy Coomans protested that no Belgian farmer would give stable room to such useless cattle, which he ranked with Rosinantes (*des rosses*), and wondered how such an item could be voted under the category of aids to agriculture. It was pampering animal mendicity to quarter such unproductive stock on the budget. There were already enough of supernumerary bipeds fed from the Ministerial manger. As to crowds attending such exhibitions, there was a concourse to see Dumollard in the dock, and would be still greater round his guillotine. Minister Vanderperboom declined supporting the motion in whatever he the practice in France, denied that public funds were asked for in England in turf matters. The noes had it.

Dumollard is the recipient of numerous urgent calls to repentance forwarded from well-meaning people in England, but has hitherto proved obdurate. Premature productions of gallows poetry are already in provincial circulation, a "*complainte*" being the grotesque accompaniment of these monstrous tragedies here. That he "kept late hours" is the suggestive warning of one rhyming moralist,

"*Car ce Monsieur Dumollard*
Rentrait toujours fort tard !"

Some of these poets disclaim, rather needlessly, belonging to the Academie Française.

The successor to Biot must, of course, have some scientific pretensions, though the Opposition party thus far have not been fortunate in their choice of a candidate. M. Littré has given no adhesion to the dynasty, he has declined the Legion of Honour's ribbon, he fought in July, he translated Strauss, as well as Hippocrates and Pliny; he was adept in Comte's positive philosophy, is a profound etymologist, and edits the *Gazette Medicale*. The Government voters support M. Dumas, who is simply the first chemist in the empire.

Some importance is attached to the fact that the French embassy at Rome has formally refused to allow a vicar-general of Bishop Pie (Poitiers) to preach the coming Lent sermons there in the French church of St. Louis, though designated for that task by church appointment. It has not escaped remark that among the still persistent denunciators of King, Court, and Parliament of Italy for their presumed sacrilegious course of policy, there is now no stress whatever laid on the sentence and penalty of excommunication incurred by all in authority, high or low, throughout the Peninsula. But this is merely the established and historical issue of such proceedings. Pope Innocent III. formally excommunicated John Lackland for refusal of territorial allegiance, Stephen Langton, of Canterbury, and all bishops, barons, and others engaged in a transaction known as signature of Magna Charta, a national arrangement which has survived the pontific sentence, though the text thereof still adorns the Bullarium. Dr. Hook has occasion to notice the matter. (*Hist. Archbish. Canter.*, vol. ii., p. 729 Bentley.)

The text of Troplong's proposed address in reply to the Crown Speech was read this afternoon in the Senate, and is published this evening. The document is pompous and verbose, but signifies nothing. The paragraph about Italy rings the changes on protection to the Pope and conciliation of the country, which are just as far as ever from chiming together.

ELECTORAL HESSE.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of the 15th, was occupied with the discussion of the motion relating to Electoral Hesse. M. de Twesten, the first who spoke, defended with warmth the proposition of the Progressionist party, and demanded that in case of need the government should interfere militarily in Hess. Count de Bernstorff expressed himself in the following terms :—

"I can only, in consequence of the position which the government intends taking in regard to this proposition, refer to the declaration which I made before the Committee. The government maintains its point of view, and declares that all modification of the Hessian Constitution of 1831, even the dispositions which are contrary to the Federal laws mentioned in it, should be effected constitutionally and with the co-operation of the Chambers. The present proposition tends to support the government in that line of action, and, like it, wishes for the re-establishment of legality in the Electorate. As to the means of attainment, the government cannot engage itself in a discussion, especially at this moment, when the question is deferred afresh to the Federal Diet and has become the object of explanations between the Confederate governments. I hope that the Chamber will be convinced that the government will neglect nothing to obtain that object.

M. Virchow then pointed out the deplorable situation of Electoral Hesse, and concluded by saying that the honour of Prussia required her to intervene in favour of the Hessians, and for the cause of justice. After a lengthened discussion, in which all the German policy was passed in review, the proposition relating to the affairs of Hesse was voted by a majority of 241 to 58. Fifteen Polish Members abstained from voting. The proposition was one drawn up by a committee in consequence of the understanding come to between the Liberals and the Progressists on the Consitutional question of the Electorate of Hesse. The resolution adopted by the Chamber engages the government to favour the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1831, leaving it however, to the judgement of the Cabinet to adopt the means best suited to attain that end.

THE ADDRESS OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

(From the Globe, February 18.)

The draft of the address from the French Senate to the Emperor was laid before that body yesterday afternoon. It begins as follows :—

"Sir,—The session opens under general favourable auspices, which we think a fit subject for congratulation. The words uttered from the Throne afford, in fact, valuable guarantees for the maintenance of peace abroad, for the stability of our institutions, and for the retrenchment in the public expenditure.

"After the memorable reform recently effected by your initiative, the task of the Legislature in 1862 is traced beforehand; it is called on to complete the Senatus Consultum of December last by the laws which it has rendered necessary; it will show that the constitution of 1852 yields to no other in its capability of securing for the country an efficient control of the finances, the equilibrium of the budget, and an equitable distribution of taxation.

"At different times, taxes, alarming for property, equality, and civil liberty have been attempted under the name of progressive tax, as income tax; but these attempts took place amid the storms of liberty. Such errors are no longer to be apprehended; they are equally opposed to the spirit of your government, to the character of our institutions, and to the interests of the public wealth.

"Nevertheless, notwithstanding these satisfactory symptoms, circumstances independent of the will of France have created embarrassments in the progress, until then in its ascendant, of her commercial and industrial career.

"The civil war which rages in America has re-acted on our markets and manufactures, and a portion of the labouring classes is affected by sufferings the termination of which is not yet at hand.

"Your government, Sire, has anxiously considered this question, and the Senate could not remain indifferent to it.

"With your Majesty, it has come to the conclusion that the friendly relations between France and the United States made a policy of neutrality incumbent upon France regarding that deplorable quarrel, and that the struggle would be all the shorter if not complicated by foreign interference *(ingerence.)*

"But at the same time the Senate has recognised your active" vigilance in the internal measures you have ordered to be taken to prevent our workmen suffering from the too extensive a suspension of their labour."

After a few paragraphs relating to public works and distress amongst the working population, the Address goes on :—

"It is to that national feeling that we appeal, to lessen the regret which your Majesty experiences at being compelled to propose a remodelling of certain taxes, which in some cases must lead to an increase.

"On the other hand, your Majesty hopes that those augmentations which affect the greater number of consumers will only be temporary.

"Intended to provide for the improvement of our great railways, they have not a permanent character, and will only be levied so long as they are absolutely requisite.

"On the other hand the increase in the indirect revenue, which they must inevitably lead to, will enable the Emperor to put an end to sacrifices which will result in improvements.

"The Emperor will thus victoriously refute that old opinion, too often justified before his time, that in France once a tax is established it is never taken off. And the people will have no cause to repent having given its tribute to immense undertakings which reflect honour on France and confer benefits on all classes. There are other undertakings which they see daily carried on around them, even in the most distant localities, and which, though on a lower scale, must equally strike their attention.

After having expended in two years upwards of 13 millions for buildings devoted to the public worship, after having raised, in 1859, nearly 89 millions, the endowment of vicinal roads, the Administration does not consider its task accomplished; it calculates what remains to be done, and is preparing for next year with the more activity that the manufacturing and commercial crisis will leave more hands unemployed. We cannot too much encourage this tendency. It will be seconded in the efforts by the enlightened co-operation of general councils."

Here occurs a paragraph about general councils of not great interest. The same remarks apply to the paragraphs about Algeria, the proposed law of copy-right, and the situation of the poorer clergy. The Address then proceeds :—

"Sire, as regards foreign Cabinets your relations are marked by friendliness and confidence. At home everything breathes peace and tends to those useful and productive undertakings which war could only compromise. That feature must have struck the august guests whose recent visits attest their cordiality; it is manifested by the internal movement wherein our activity is displayed.

"France and her chief only require to be seen closely to be judged in their large attachment to peace and concord. Thus we have only difficulties with distant barbarism, which defies the laws of nations. Our land and sea forces have given China and the extreme regions of the East cause to repent. Mexico, in its turn will soon experience the chastisements its infamous proceedings deserve.

"Thus the expedition concerted with Spain and England will be vigorously prosecuted by the accord of the three Powers, and completely satisfy the claims of justice, our countrymen, and our national interests.

"The diplomatic documents laid before the great State bodies has shown how completely justified is the confidence the Senate reposes in your Majesty.

"Your government, making all allowance for international exigencies, has not lost sight of the interests of Catholicism, and your Majesty has pursued with equal loyalty and prudence the policy you openly proclaimed and which, in our address of 1861 received our fullest sanction.

"Let, then, the clamour of parties be silent in presence of the confidence of the nation. Let the policy of legitimate interests remain victorious over what remains of the policy of passion!

"The first, which is yours, leads the country from progress to progress. The second, which has too much prevailed in past times, could only weaken and stop the onward march. That is not the policy which the Senate will ever take for its guide, and we will not forget if liberty can only seriously exist when accompanied by independence, it is lasting only when accompanied by moderation."

This address was loudly cheered.

Local News.

Holee Holidays.—All the public offices, banks, and mercantile offices will be closed to-morrow and on Saturday, on account of the Holee holidays, which commence this day.

Urinaries.—Mr. Forjett having suggested some improved system for constructing Urinaries, the Commissioners have authorised the Surveyor to carry out the proposed experiment in respect of the Urinary in Marine street.

Public Fountain.—Government have informed the Commissioners for communication to Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, that they (Government) disapprove the design of the fountain which he proposes to erect on the verge of the Esplanade in front of the Money School, and which they consider would be the reverse of ornamental.

Last Performance at the Circus for Native Ladies.—Mr. McCollum and Company give this evening a select performance for native ladies. We recommend our native friends to avail themselves of this the only remaining opportunity of affording their females a genuine entertainment at this very attractive place of amusement.

The Gas Scheme Expenses.—Mr. Gant having forwarded to the Commissioners his account for services in connection with the proposed Gas Works, the Commissioners informed him "that they fully explained to him from the outset that his employment was contingent upon the Gas scheme being realized, which he is aware has not been the case, and though the Board cannot recognise his travelling expenses as it was not at the request of the Commissioners that he visited Bombay, yet aware of the trouble he must have taken as well as the time spent upon the drawings still incomplete, the Commissioners think that Rs 600 would be ample compensation for that trouble and that time, and will be glad to place at his disposal a cheque for that amount so soon as he express his willingness to receive it in full of all claims."

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

The statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

11th March 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	55	14	P.	26	N. W. P.
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	41	P.	8	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	1	11	P.	14	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	76	48	P.	26	N. W. P.
		Min.	11	23	P.	22	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	2	45	P.	28	W. C.
		Min.	...	15	P.	18	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	4	47	P.	32	N. W. C.
		Min.	1	55	P.	7	N. W. C.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in Court.

Exparte Causes.

Syed Shada Ally bin Znida Ally *vs.* Ballubhoy Govindjee.

Syed Shada Ally bin Znida Ally *vs.* Ballubhoy Govindjee trading &c.

Defended Causes.

26 Shama Sewram Senoy *vs.* Sagoo Atmaram and others. (Part heard.)

31 Jamsetjee Cursetjee carrying on business &c. *vs.* E. Pearson.

33 Cammoo Yacoob trading &c. *vs.* Woosman Ookerda and others.

34 C. Puddicombe *vs.* Henry Forman.

37 Anuntshastree Annabhutjee *vs.* Balmuecood Goolabchund.

Before the Hon'ble the Puisne Justice in Chambers.

28 Doe on the demise of Bal Dinajee and another *vs.* Roe afterwards Anundrao Ragoonath.

20 Arroon Bapoojee Mullakur and others *vs.* Samuel Moosajee Dinaker. (Part heard.)

30 Karamsee Teipall *vs.* Maneck Currumsee.

31 Parvuttee widow &c. *vs.* Soobudrabai widow &c.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Wednesday, 12*th March*, 1862.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

John Dwyer and Company, vs. W. A. Kerr.

Mr. Judge appeared for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. W. H. Crawford for the Defendant.

Defendant in this case is a Captain in H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., and was brought up on a Judge's Warrant from this Court which was issued on the 11th instant, on the application of the plaintiff on affadavit, in which he stated that from Government General orders dated the 6th instant, he ascertained that the defendant had tendered his resignation, and that he was about to leave India for England, having obtained a passage in the Peninsula and Oriental Mail steamer *Salsette*, which was to leave on the 12th instant.

The defendant it was alleged was indebted to the plaintiffs firm in the sum of Rs. 485-4-0. On Monday the 10th instant defendant called upon Mr. Dwyer and told him that he had called for the purpose of settling his account with them, and asked the plaintiff if he would take a draft on his (the defendant's) agent at Poona. This the plaintiff agreed to do, when the defendant being supplied with writing materials, he wrote out an order on Messrs. Faulconer and Co., Poona, for the amount and fixed an anna stamp to the Bill which was handed over to Mr. Dwyer, who wrote his name on the back of it. The defendant then left Mr. Dwyer's office. Shortly afterwards when the plaintiff came to examine the draft he discovered that it was not payable on demand, but was to be paid when Messrs. Faulconer received certain furniture belonging to Captain Kerr. The plaintiff immediately sent the draft back to the defendant with a note, stating that the draft was different to what he had expected from him, and requesting that the account might be settled by a cash payment, which the defendant refused to do.

Mr. W. H. Crawford submitted that the plaintiff had not pursued the proper course. In the first place if the stamp was not sufficient the plaintiff should have gone to the collector and have got a sufficient stamp affixed to the document, or to Captain Kerr and told him that it was not sufficiently stamped, when it would have been rectified. Instead of pursuing this course the plaintiff had in the most audacious manner taken out a *capias* against the defendant and subjected him to the indignity of being arrested. The defendant was not going to England at all; he was only going for three months, so that the affidavit of the plaintiff was not correct. If the draft had been presented to Messrs. Faulconer the amount would have been paid, as Captain Kerr had more property in their hands than would have paid it. It was most disgraceful that the defendant should have been arrested as he was by a bailiff just through the mistake of the plaintiff. The plaintiff was no doubt entitled to the payment of his money, but he respectfully submitted that he was not entitled to costs.

His Honor said that he always had a reluctance to grant a judge's warrant, and that he would not have granted that one, if he had been made properly acquainted with the case at the time.

Mr. Judge said that the question was whether the defendant was about to proceed out of the jurisdiction of the Court; his client at the time believed that Captain Kerr was going to England, and as he wished if possible to settle the matter he did not take out a summons against him; so that it was the defendant's fault that the Judge's warrant was taken out.

His Honor in giving judgment said that it appeared to him that the plaintiff had not adopted the proper course in this case, he should have read over the document when he received it first, and then an arrangement might have been made with the defendant for the settlement of the account; at any rate he should have applied to the defendant for the settlement of the account immediately after the mistake was discovered, and if that demand was not complied with a summons should have been taken out and made returnable at once. It appeared to him (the judge) that the judge's warrant should not have been taken out at all. Therefore the *verdict* will be for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, but without costs.

Indian Intelligence.

MADRAS.

Arrival of Lord Elgin.—H. M.'s Steamer *Feroze* with the new Governor General Lord Elgin on board anchored in the roads yesterday at a little after 5 o'clock P. M. The vessel came in from the North having passed the port for some distance. His Lordship landed opposite the Lighthouse Esplanade at a little after six o'clock, and was met by their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander in Chief, the Members of Council, the Secretaries of Government, and other officials Civil and Military, and the leading Members of Society. As usual on such occasions, the *où pol oi* were very largely and numerously represented.

A Guard of Honor consisting of two Companies of the 69th Regiment of Foot, and the Body Guard, paraded on the ground to receive his Lordship on landing.

His Lordship landed under a salute of 21 Guns, and proceeded to Guindy with His Excellency the Governor escorted by the Body Guard. He seemed to be in very good health and in excellent spirits.—*Times, March* 7.

SIND.

We leard that the Pearl fishery of the Sind Coasts for one year was knocked down to Mr. G. H. Coates, for the sum of Rs. 5000.—*Sindian, March* 8.

Dunolly *vs.* Coates.—This case in again postponed. Mr. Peniston on belief of Mr Coates applied for the appointment of a commission to examine the plaintiff's accounts, with a view to test the accuracy of the explanations tendered by Mr. Giles and Duttatrae Dajee. Three gentlemen were accordingly appointed for this purpose. As the commission will not sit until Monday, it is not likely that the case will again come on for hearing before Thursday at soonest.—*Id.*

COCHIN.

The weather throughout the past week has been oppressively close and sultry. It is now some time since we have been favored with any rain, although Tuticoreen, Tellicherry, and other places not far from this appear to have been visited by copious falls lately. Small pox and fever are still prevalent, but very few cases have proved fatal.—*Courier, March* 1.

Indian Press.

LORD CANNING AND THE BENGALEES.

(From the Friend of India, February 27.)

It excites no wonder in the Englishman, accustomed to the enjoyment of constitutional privileges and the discharge of constitutional acts, whilst spectacle growth of the struggles and experience of centuries, when a people who were slaves till yesterday prove their utter unfitness to appreciate their new-found liberty. Even Italy has learned wisdom only after half a century of contest and defeat; and America, at once English and Protestant, after nearly a century of democratic independence, presents for the moment the saddest spectacle among nations. That the Bengalee gentlemen of Calcutta, then, should have twice in four months, in large public meetings, proved their ludicrous ignorance of the privilege of free speech and constitutional right, which the English Government has so generously bestowed on them, was only what was to have been expected. But it does excite wonder, and it is calculated to make England pause in the philanthropic policy with which she avenges the blood of 1857, when even Bengalees, the cleverest and most imitative of all the people of India, have not yet carried the ape-like faculty so far as to copy the forms of constitutionalism. They cannot, with decency and in order, hold a meeting in public, though the Sheriff officially presides and they have the aid of English barristers. They have no restraint, no idea of organization, and are utterly destitute of tact. They swarm like bees and chatter like the denizens of a rookery, but without the instinctive obedience of the former or the habit of order of the latter. Even caste which binds them with so iron a grasp of their social gatherings, and slavish fear which regulates their intercourse with their own rulers, have no effect when they attempt to hold a public meeting. Though, in addition to the assistance of lawyers, which it is always easy for rich men to buy, the meeting of Tuesday numbered among the speakers members of both the Imperial and Bengal legislatures

Yesterday, the 8th, General Prim arrived; and, seeing how matters stood, made a speech to try and disarm the suspicions of the people by saying he was come on a peaceful mission to establish order, but with no hostile intentions, &c. He is said, at the same time, to have written to the Captain-General at Havannah for strong reinforcements, as all appear to agree that the present force is inadequate, seeing the new turn affairs have taken, Admiral Jurien de la Graviere intends accompanying the French force to Mexico.

The English contingent, 700 men, has been sent out without camp equipage of any kind, or guns for the artillery, although the commanding officer solicited it repeatedly before leaving England. The refusal was with a view to their not being employed actively, and not taking any part in the forward movement. Their enviable position appears to be to occupy the most pestilential place in the world, without any hope of participating in the operations in the field, and, at the same time, to hear remarks of no very flattering character on the degrading position in which they are placed—the scavengers, as they are termed by the other two Powers. This has produced great dissatisfaction among them.

The English have not yet landed, as the Spaniards who command in the town, have only offered them the Convent of San Domingo for occupation, which on inspection, was found to contain coffins with human remains in a state of decomposition; and adjoining the convent is a yard of a loathsome character, which baffles description. One corner is a deposit of human excrement about five yards square and several feet thick, perfectly open and uncovered, upon which a cloud of flies have settled, which, on approaching the horrible compost, rise in such a dense mass that you can scarce see through them. It has been wisely determined by the Commodore not to land the force until a more suitable place is provided, as a fortnight in such a charnel-house would lay them all up with dysentery. The day after to-morrow a reconnaisssance is to be made in the direction of the railway station, 15 miles on the road to Jalapa. The object of this move is to secure the railway from being broken up, and find a place to encamp the Spanish troops. Several conferences have already taken place between the admirals and the Generals and Sir Charles Wyke, who is also here from Mexico. Altogether, this expedition is considered here to have been too hastily formed, without having had proper information as to the turn things might take. The Mexicans are in possession of the country a short distance outside the town, where it would be dangerous to go without proper escort. Their new General is a man who has not hitherto mixed himself up in public affairs, living quietly on his property, but on the landing of the Spaniards he immediately placed himself at the head of the Mexicans.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT VIENNA.

(From the Globe, Feb. 18.)

A Vienna letter of the 14th gives some particulars of the Prince of Wales' stay at Vienna. He reached that place on the 12th, after a journey from Munich, lengthened considerably by the floods which are all over that part of the country:—

"His Royal Highness was received at the Vienna terminus by Lord Bloomfield, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, and Mr. Julian Fane, and proceeded at once to the Archduke Charles Hotel, were two floors had been prepared for the reception of himself and suite. He had arrived but a short time when the Emperor Francis Joseph on called him. The Archdukes also called. As the Vienna papers have been relating various incidents of the Prince's visit which have no foundation in fact, it is proper here to mention that he is travelling strictly *incognito*, refuses all invitations, and pays no visits, nor will pay any while in Vienna, except to return those paid to him by the Emperor, the Archdukes and his relative the Prince of Saxe-Coburg. His arrival here seems to have stimulated the inventive faculties of the gentlemen who supply the *gacetilla* of the day to the journals of this capital. The Prince has not, as some of them assert, been seen in the uniform of an English colonel, nor has he been going to evening parties, at which he met the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany, nor has he dined with the Emperor, nor resolved to prolong his stay in Vienna for some days at the request of his Imperial Majesty, nor has he the slightest intention of being present at Prince Schwarzenberg's great ball on Monday next. Some of these inventions are merely silly; others are evidently malicious. The Prince wears plain clothes, and has not once appeared in any other costume; he has been to no evening parties; the Emperor was very desirous he should dine with him, but he positively declined; he is so far from intending to prolong his stay that he leaves at half-past six to-morrow morning by rail for Trieste, where the steamer Osborne waits to convey him to Corfu, whence he will proceed to Alexandria, up the Nile to Thebes, then to Jerusalem, Beyrout—in short, the tour chalked out for him, and with the details of which you are probably better acquainted in England than we are here. As to the Assumption that he would go to Prince Schwarzenberg's ball—even were he to be here when it occurred—that could have its rise only in great ignorance of the common proprieties of life as understood in England, at least, where it is not go to balls two months of a parent's death. What the Prince of Wales *has* done here has been to live in the most retired manner rigidly maintaining his *incognito*. He went yesterday to visit the arsenal, the military riding-school, and the Palace stables, and would have gone merely with some gentlemen of his suit, but the Emperor heard he was going, declared that those establishments were his own peculiar domain and insisted on accompanying him. To-day he has been to some picture galleries—the Belvedere and Prince Esterhazy's collection. So far as I can learn the Viennese have had the good taste to respect his *incognito*, and have not crowded or attempted to intrude upon him; and, in fact, probably very few have recognised the heir to the British Crown in the plainly-dressed, unassuming young English traveller."

LORD CLARENDON AND THE LATE COUNT CAVOUR.

(From the Times, Feb. 18.)

In the House of Lords last evening Lord Clarendon made a personal explanation with respect to those letters of the deceased Count Cavour, which have been recently published; he assured the House that the account of the conversations between himself and Cavour was inaccurate, and that he had never given that encouragement to Piedmont to begin a war with Austria which is described in the letters. It is natural that Lord Clarendon should be anxious to repudiate the rather indiscreet utterances attributed to him. Though an ordinary politician might be disposed to accept the credit of having advised a policy which has proved successful, of having inspired the man who inspired the Italians, yet a British Foreign Secretary and the Plenipotentiary to a great Congress is naturally anxious for the higher reputation of judgment, circumspection, and regard for international law. The policy which delivered Italy was bold and original; it will give its author a high place in history, it has endeared his name to his countrymen, and made it famous all over the world; but it does not follow that a British Minister who was believed to have encouraged or instigated the great Italian schemer would gain in estimation. The position of England in 1859, as the friend and ally of both Austria and Piedmont, and the subsequent policy of non-interference which our Government maintained, with the full assent of the country, make such advice as these letters declare to have been given by Lord Clarendon to Cavour during the Congress of Paris incongruous with all our ideas of statesmanship and even of fair dealing. Lord Clarendon knew that England would not take an active part with Italy in a war against Austria, much less join in long planned aggression. When, therefore the world is told that Lord Clarendon assented to a policy of provocation, and gave the Italian Minister to understand that he might enter the field against Austria with the full support of England, we cannot wonder that the statesman whose fame himself completely misrepresented should hasten to deny what has been reported of him.

We may say at once we are fully convinced that Count Cavour's version of the occurrences is incorrect, and that Lord Clarendon, while showing, both at the sittings of the Congress and in private conversation, all due sympathy with the Italian cause, never gave the wild advice which the heated imagination of Cavour attributed to him. When one compares his account of the matter in his speech last night with the letters of Cavour, it is not difficult to see that the latter viewed everything through the medium of his own ardent desires; that he interpreted common-place expressions of good will to Italian freedom as hints to act about achieving that freedom at once, and that he looked upon the difference of opinion which arose between the British and Austrian Plenipotentiaries as signs that the two nations must inevitably be ranged against each other as soon as the Italian quarrel was matured. The words which he puts into the mouth of Lord Clarendon were, we may presume, not what the British Minister really uttered, but what Cavour would have wished him to utter, and perhaps thought him to have meant.

Indeed, it is plain that Cavour was himself deceived. Every where that he went in Paris or London he could see nothing but encouragement to begin the war. That Austria must be attacked was with him a forgone conclusion, and all that passed he made to fit in with and confirm this theory. The temper of the bold Italian may be judged from his opening correspondence with Lord Clarendon, whom he tells frankly at the very outset, that "my friends and myself do not fear to prepare for a terrible war,—a war to the death, a war to the knife." Who cannot see that any answer which was not actually a rebuke would be looked upon as an encouragement by the fiery patriot? Lord Clarendon's statement is to the effect that Cavour was constantly urging the Congress to take up the Italian question, and that at last succeeded so far that a long and angry discussion took place at the Board between the Austrian Plenipotentiaries and the rest, but that nothing of importance was decided, to the great disappointment of Cavour, who did no conceal his irritation. It was then, it seems, that he sought these interviews with Lord Clarendon. He said he could not present himself before the Parliament of Turin unless he proved that he had produced some effect by his presence at the Congress. "I was in the habit," says Lord Clarendon, "of seeing him daily, and I willingly listened to him on the only subject on which he would converse, and on which he was always earnest and eloquent." But in one respect Lord Clarendon was wrong. He did not think that Count Cavour's schemes were sufficiently practical to make it necessary that they should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government. But, they were, as the event has proved, practical enough. Cavour's "war to the death," "war to the knife," was a steady purpose, and not like the rhodomontade of the democratic faction. It may have been that Lord Clarendon did not think it necessary to oppose his schemes very obstinately, and that the politeness or good-natured acquiescence of the British Minister was transmuted into approbation by the sanguine mind of Cavour. The language which Lord Clarendon meant to refer to the case of an attack by Austria on Piedmont the Italian fancied to be the promise of support in his own schemes of aggression. A desultory conversation so excites Cavour that he writes to his correspondents, "England, regretting the peace, would be glad to see the opportunity of a new war. Why should we not, then, take advantage of this disposition, and make a supreme effort to accomplish the destinies of the House of Savoy and our country? . . . It is for this that I intend going to London to consult Lord Palmerston and the other men at the head of the Government. If they share Clarendon's views, we must make secret preparations," &c. . . . "The Emperor cannot be against this war. If he sees England decided to enter the lists, he will aid us." It is but natural that, convinced as Cavour was of the necessity of a speedy war to his country's safety, he should urge his schemes on all whom he supposed likely to sympathize with him, and should attribute to them the origination of ideas and the use of expressions to which they only gave an otiose assent; but these errors into which Count Cavour's eagerness hurried him having been published required an authoritative contradiction, and they received it from Lord Clarendon last night.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBTION.

(From the Times, Feb. 18.)

To Liberia belongs the honour of being first in the field at the Great Exhibition, for on Saturday her consignment of goods was delivered at the building and stowed away *pro tem.* in the French court. It was a modest beginning of the future glories of the great show, inasmuch as this first portion of it only consisted of certain greasy boxes filled with palm and other vegetable oils, some logs of hard and dye woods, and other rough samples of raw colonial produce. To-day a second delivery from various places, it is expected, will begin, including Russia, Norway, Belgium, Austria, and from several towns of the United Kingdom. Until things are more arranged in the interior, the labour of unpacking the cases is not likely to begin for some time; but all the Sappers are there to do the work, and, in the interim, are employing themselves in marking out the galleries and floors in lots of counter spaces for English exhibitors, &c. The most recent foreign application for space has come from Madagascar, whose new King has it is said, gathered together a fine collection of the raw products and manufactures of this most fertile, but little known, region of the world. So Madagascar, though very late in her application, has had a fair proportion of space allotted her, and will exhibit accordingly. As a set-off to this accession, however, there is, it is said, likely to be a desertion on the part of the Federal States, which are now considered as very unlikely to exhibit at all, and, in fact, expected to secede as a nation from the whole affair. If this should prove to be the case, there will, of course, be cause for regret, though the Commissioners would be likely to find their consolation in the extra space it would place at their disposal for distribution among the scores of insatiable applicants who are still clamouring and intriguing for more room in all directions.

The actual works connected with the progress of the building are going on satisfactorily. The domes are fast losing their black, forbidding aspect, as the glaziers are sheathing their huge sides with panes of glass each about four feet long. Under the combined exertions of more than 600 men working from 8 o'clock in the morning till nearly ten at night, the painting is advancing rapidly. Several bays of the roof are already done, and much of the beautiful effect of Mr. Crace's decorations can now be realized. The western entrance is nearly finished, most of the framework of the doors is in, and in the centre, under the massive brick cornice, is fixed the large circular wooden framing, nearly 30 feet in diameter. This, and a similar window under the western dome, will each be filled in with stained glass, and will, in fact, serve as a highly ornamented centre to a clock face, the figures for which will be placed round the outer circumference of each dial on the side facing the interior of the building. Through the care of Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, a number of large stoves have been carefully ranged along the picture galleries for some days past, and by these means they have been warmed so as to be ready for the reception of pictures the instant the decoration is completed. In five or six days more they will be completely dry, when the work of decoration will commence, and, it is hoped, be nearly finished by the 10th of March—the date fixed for the delivery of works of art. With the arrangement and hanging of the works from the various foreign schools the English Commissioners have nothing whatever to do.

Messrs. Morrish and Sanders, the English refreshment contractors are working day and night to push forward their arrangements to completion. The French contractors have had their cellars excavated under the eastern portion of the refreshment arcade, but to do this it was necessary to underpin the new wall of the courts for a length of more than 60 feet. This, though most successfully accomplished was found to be such a very risky business that Messrs. Kelk and Lucas very wisely declined to do the same for the English contractors under the wall of the western arcade; so their cellars for the reception of great stores of Allsopp and Guinness are being excavated under the flooring of the eastern and western annexes.

The arrangements which have been made with Messrs. Morrish and Sanders are, that there is to be a third-class dinner at 8d., a superior third-class dinner at 1s. 6d., a second class dinner at 2s. 6d., and a first-class at 5s. The eightpenny dinner will, of course, only consist of a substantial meal of bread and cold meat. That at 1s. 6d. will be cold meats, with hot vegetables, salad, bread and cheese, and beer. The halfcrown repast will consist of a choice of two soups, with meats, lobster salad, hot vegetables, bread, cheese, beer, and sweets; while that for 5s, will be a regular dinner of three courses, *entrées*, dessert, &c. As a matter of course, all these charges will be exclusive of wines or spirits of any kind. In addition to all these dining facilities, visitors may lunch or dine *à la carte*, or order party dinners in the private dining-rooms at any expense they please. That, under these arrangements, a very large consumption is expected may be judged from the preliminary orders which the English contractors alone have issued for the "plant" which they consider will be required to carry on their portion of the business at the outset. Of Messrs. Copeland they have ordered 20,000 dinner plates, 20,000 dessert plates, 2,000 large dishes, nearly 3000 soup plates, 500 soup tureens, 1,000 cover dishes, 2,000 decanters, 20,000 tumblers, 10,000 sherry glasses, 25,000 champagne, hock, and port glasses, 500 finger glasses, 10,000 coffee cups and saucers, with 5,000 tea ditto, and a large number of glass and china salt-cellars. Messrs. Elkington are to send in, among other things, 4,800 electro-plated forks and 6,000 electro-plated dish and tea spoons, with a number of metal cruets, &c., for the private dining-rooms. This, however, is by no means all the cutlery that will be necessary, inasmuch as Mr. Rotheram, of Shaftesbury, is sending up 7,500 table and dessert knives, with the same number of forks and 200 pairs of carvers. Four thousand yards of linen damask have been ordered of Cook, Son, and Company for table-cloths, with 2,000 yards of unbleached damask for the third-class rooms, 2,000 damask napkins and 20,000 glass cloths, while 3,000 Windsor chairs are coming from Gleanister's at High Wycombe, and 900 tables, of 6ft. by 4. What must be the total anticipated consumption when these first preparations are made by the English contractors only? The Commissioners have at last issued their circular, explaining how and according to what rules the international juries are to be formed. The substance of this document is that the decision arrived at in August last that—"Each foreign Commission will be at liberty to nominate one member of the jury for each class, or sub-class, in which staple industries of their country and its dependencies are represented," will, in effect, be adhered to. But in order to avoid a general and discordant interpretation of the term what is a "staple industry," the Commissioners have determined to limit the right of each foreign Commission to send one juror in each class in which they are represented by 20 exhibitors, and each sub-class where they have 15 exhibitors. The Commissioners also, do not make it a condition, as was done in 1851 and 1855, that at least one-half of all the jurors shall be reserved for the country in which the Exhibition is held. The experience, however, of 1851 and 1855 shows that far less importance is attached to the decisions of these international juries than was at one time thought certain would be the case. In fact, from the want of a common standard of excellence, the results arrived at by these various juries are as discordant and unsatisfactory as it is possible to conceive. The only real jury in these intricate questions of manufactures is the *consumer*, and in 99 cases of 100, when the international jury without compromise one time decision, they merely follow the opinion at which consumers—the public, in fact—had announced by their custom to be the right one many years before. To suppose that these honorary medals are necessary to support the commercial success of private manufactures, or that their award is a guide to the consumer to prevent his wandering from ignorance into the worst and dearest markets, are fallacies which in the present day do not deserve a moment's consideration. However a satisfactory decision as to the constitution of the juries has now been arrived at, and will be adhered to. The juries will be required to make their awards on the 15th of June, and after their announcement in the building, at a public ceremony, they will, with the reasons for their award, be conspicuously attached to the posters of the successful exhibitors. The medals themselves will not be delivered to the exhibitors till the last day of the Exhibition.

The Vestry of St. Luke's, Chelsea, have written to the Commissioners to say that the preliminaries for widening the narrow part of the King's-road, east of Sloane-square, may be considered as satisfactorily arranged. After years of negotiation the Vestry were ultimately advised that they had no powers to purchase the necessary property, and they then memorialized the Metropolitan Board of Works to undertake the improvement themselves. This request, we are most happy to say, the Board of Works has complied with.

Yesterday the Commissioners received notice of the appointment by the Royal Commitee of Italy of a Sub-Committee for the Italian Fine Art Department, of which the Marquis D'Azeglio is president, and the Prince Butera hon. secretary.

The sale of season tickets is still going on very rapidly, especially of those at five guineas, which, in fact, give the holders during the Exhibition the same privileges as the Fellows of the Horticultural Society.

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40	25	0	0	4	5	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
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